THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

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From the New-York Gazette.

ANSWERS TO CERTAIN QUERIES,

Respecting the present situation of the UNITED STATES.

Q. 1. *How is the present administration of the general government viewed, and what respect is paid to it?*

A. There was, as you have no doupt heard, a great contest about the change of the administration; but since this took place, friends have been disappointed and opponents have found matters to be much worse than they feared. The character of Mr. Jefferson was little known; it is now fully unfolded. Never had any men a fairer opportunity than those now in power, of reconciling parties, and never did men pursue a more opposite course. The partiality, the deceit, and the folly which have been exercised, have opened, or must soon open the eyes of all. Still however the people of the United States patiently wait the constitutional remedy for the evils under which they labour.

Q. 2. *Do you find that frequent popular elections promote the public good?*

A. Though popular elections are of high importance in every free government, yet we find, by sad experience, that the frequency of them produces many evils.—While they seldom or never give us the most wise and virtuous men, they continually blow the fire of faction and party spirit, and lead to the practice of great immoralities. Persons who in general scorn falsehood and deceit, are known, on the occasion of an election, to act as though they were venial sins. Besides our legislators are in most cases chosen for too short a term to be acquainted with their business, and to render service to the community.

Q. 3. *Are your Legislative Bodies composed of your best men?*

A. The answer to this may be collected from the answer to the preceding query.—Popular elections are plausible, and often delusive. The enquiry with the voters almost always is, whether the man belongs to their party, and whether he is likely to succeed. Hence men are sometimes elected who are altogether unfit for the place, and of whom no party approves. The rule is to form a ticket and to vote for the whole.

Q. 4. *In what light is the repeal of the late Judiciary system considered?*

A. It is considered by all impartial and reflecting men as a most flagrant breach of the constitution, and as a precedent which is likely to prove ruinous to the liberties of the country. It was thought too hardy a step for democrats to have taken.—What will not politicians, visionary and maddened with party rage, attempt? I recommend to your perusal the speeches of the federalists on this momentous question. They do honor to America, and would to any country upon earth.

Q. 5. *In what estimation is Gen. Hamilton held?*

A. Notwithstanding the reproach, calumny and abuse which have been poured, from a certain quarter, upon him, Gen. Hamilton is held in just, high, and universal estimation. The motive of those who have decried him is no longer a secret. It is the dread of his talents and virtues. President Washington who was an excellent judge of characters, and whot was endowed with the most consummate prudence, reposed an unbounded confidence in Mr. Hamilton.—You will see in Gen. Washington's letter to President Adams, on the subject of appointing an Inspector Gen. the opinion which this greatest and most virtuous of men had of Mr. Hamilton. This may be one reason why he has met with such fierce opposition. The candid among his opponents readily bear testimony to his candour, his integrity and his wisdom; and his friends believe him to combine all those qualities which form the true patriot and the enlightened statesman.

Q. 6. *Is Infidelity on the increase or the decrease?*

A. It is evidently, for some time past, on the decrease. Regular meetings of the *democratic infidel* society, of which one Elihu Palmer was President, are not now known to be held, the President himself is in less repute, and infidelity is less bold than formerly.——*Many* of those who professed Christianity, and were linked with infidels, have become ashamed of, and seek to dissolve the connection.—As a proof of this, one David Denniston, a sort of elder to Palmer, and co-editor of the *American Citizen* has been obliged to relinquish his partnership in the city of New-York, and to carry on his designs in a more private part of the state.

Q. 7. *Has Thomas Paine received any distinguished attention since his arrival in the U. States?*

A. Mr. Paine has received little or no attention except from a few characters.—Immediately upon his arrival he paid a visit to the city of Washington, repeatedly dined with Mr. Jefferson, and rode in his carriage, attended by his Secretary. At New York, the *Theistical Society* made a dinner for him, and at Philadelphia, a description of persons did the same. It is said that he has also dined with one *Bloomfield*, formerly Governor of New Jersey; but he is held in general abhorrence and contempt. Since his arrival he has published seven letters to the Citizens of the United States, full of the most disgusting egotism, and of the most foul abuse of Washington, Hamilton, Adams and other estimable characters.—No person who has any sense of decency, or regard to his own character, would be found in company with him.

Q. 8. *Are your clergy federal or democratic?*

A. They are mostly federal; at least the weight of talents and information is on that side. The few exceptions which are found are to be accounted for on principles not very honorable to the persons themselves.—Small however as the number are, they produce mischief in the circle of their influence. While they cry out against federalists for taking politics into the pulpit, they themselves propagate with all the art and industry of which they are capable the destructive notions of democracy.

Q. 9. *What is the comparative strength of the Burrites and Clintonians?*

A. On this nothing can be said with precision. It is believed that though the *Burrites* may be the strongest in the city of New-York, yet that throughout the state, and the U. States, the *Clintonians* have the predominancy. But this is no proof that the *Clintonians* are powerful. They are sinking fast. Their attack upon Mr. Burr, who helped to raise them, and separated from whom, they lose more than half their talents, is considered as ungraceful, insidious ungrateful and base. This has disclosed the views and projects of the *Clintonian* and *Jeffersonian* faction.

Q. 10. *By whom are your public prints conducted?*

A. The greater number of newspapers, and those by far of the most reputation, are under the direction of federalists. The principal democratic papers, is one at New-York, by a hatter from Manchester in England, and another in Philadelphia, by one Duane an Irishman: some call him Dunn, and say that he was born some where in Canada. Perhaps the most able and decent paper belonging to the party, is one printed at Washington, by a Mr. Smith, and which is called a government paper. There are several others of inferior note, and copyists from those mentioned: such as the "Barometer"—"Rights of man',—Republican Trumpet"—and a paper published by one *Barker* or *Barber* in the city of Albany.

Q. 11. *Are there any men of property among you who are democrats?*

A. It cannot be denied, that the weight of wealth as well as of talents, is on the side of federalism. It is natural for those who have much at stake in a community to wish for a government which will afford protection; and yet it is a fact that some men of considerable property advocate measures which directly tend to throw every thing into confusion.—Strange infatuation! For should convulsion ensue, they would probably be the first sufferers. Those who have nothing to lose, may hope to gain something, but those who have a competency and standing in society, put every thing at risk.

Q. 12. *What is your opinion as to the probable result of affairs in America.*

A. It is difficult to know what answer to give to this question. The situation of the United States is perhaps different from any other country which ever existed before; so that history affords few lights to guide us. The issue of the late struggle for liberty in France, is the most applicable and instructive lesson. The citizens of the United States have a remedy in their power, by calling a convention of wise and virtuous men, to repair the breaches made upon the constitution, and to secure it against future attacks; but it is a remedy not likely to be taken. Some think that were the federalists again to administer the government, all would be well; but this would not cure the evil. Such is the corruption of human nature, that discontent, division, faction, and continual change are to be expected. These tend to produce a dissolution of the union, or introduce anarchy which frequently ends in despotism. Though the federalists have been blamed with a design of introducing monarchy, yet the democrats are taking the most effectual measures to accomplish it. Many of them do not see this; and there are of both the great parties, upright in their intentions. If the result should be fatal to the liberty and happiness of this country, the crime must be laid to the charge of certain men, who under the pretext of consulting the good of the people, deceive them to their own ruin.

AN AMERICAN.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING's BENCH, *London, May 5.*

CHATERS v. BELL.

This was an action on a Foreign Bill of Exchange, brought by the Indorsee against the Indorser, which had been argued once before in the court of King's Bench. The question arose upon the protest.

Mr. Courtop stated, that when the Bill became due it was presented in the usual form to the Acceptor for payment; that he dishonored it, and that it was noted and carried to the Defendant, who refused to pay, because there was no protest; that a protest was afterwards made out and produced to the Defendant. The question was, whether the holder of the Bill was bound not only to have the bill noted, but the protest actually drawn out, before he had a right to call on the Indorser for payment?

It was contended by Mr. Gibbs, on behalf of the Defendant, that the protest was the real act of the Notary, and the only evidence to the Defendant of the dishonor of the bill by the Acceptor, because it was that alone by which the Indorser could have recourse against those who stood before him on the Bill for payment; and therefore, if the protest was not produced at the time of presenting the bill to the Indorser, he was not bound to pay. Mr. Courtop on the other hand observed the usual course was this:—After the expiration of the three days of grace, to present the bill to the Acceptor; on his refusing to pay, to have it noted, and then presented to the Indorser. The protest was not drawn out till afterwards, when the Notary found it convenient. This was the usual practice among Merchants in the City of London. The Learned Counsel compared this to the judgments of Courts of Justice. When their Lordships pronounced judgement in any particular case, there was only a minute taken of it at the time, and the judgment was not drawn up in form till a future day, but it referred back to the time when it was pronounced by the Court. In the same manner with regard to the convictions of magistrates, which were afterwards drawn up in form. The noting was the act done at the instant, upon non-payment by the Acceptor, and was sufficient evidence of the dishonor of the bill. The protest was the completion of the act.

Lord Ellenborough observed, the difficulty the Court had was, whether in point of law it could be expected of an Indorser, that he should be called upon for payment of a bill, before he was put in possession of that document which would enable him to call upon those whose names stood before him for payment? When they looked at the old books, they found, that on a bill being presented and dishonored by the Acceptor, it was to be noted and protested on the same day.

The Learned Counsel doubted whether this case was of sufficient value to induce the parties to bring it again before a jury. And here it rested.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1803.

—PORT OF RICHMOND—

—ENTERED—

Sch. Belvidere, Potter, New-York.
Paragon, Jackson, ditto.
Ann, Anthony, ditto.
Eliza, Nutting, Woldoborough.
William, Burns, Passamaquoddy.
Sloop Nancy, Bramey, New-York.

—CLEARED—

Ship Industry, Vickery, Cork.
Brig Suckey, Sherburn, Leith.
Iris, Hoys, Liverpool.
Sch. Two Brothers, Hawes, Boston.
Julian, Clark, Cork.
Concord, Colley, ditto.
Anne, Houseman, New-York.
Rebecca, New, Boston.
Wealthy, Fisher, Philadelphia.
Sloop Grand Sachem, Bolles, N. York.
Patty, Newton, Philadelphia.
Pilgrim, Bunker, New-York.

When Mr. Gabriel Jones's statement of facts, relating to Mr. Jefferson, was given to the Editor of this paper for publication, it was accompanied by explanatory remarks, which were prepared by a gentleman of great veracity. These remarks at that time we did not think proper to publish, because we did not expect that the imprudence of Mr. Jefferson's friends, would have pushed the subject to the extreme it has been carried by some of the northern editors, in calumniating Mr. Jones and endeavoring to exculpate Mr. Jefferson.

That which appeared improper at that time, now becomes a duty. The writer will excuse us for a few verbal alterations. He will not hesitate, when he considers that a good cause is never assisted by hard words, and that a bad one does not deserve assistance of any sort.

The following we believe to be authentic.

MR. JEFFERSON'S PASTE-BOARD TENDER, TO MR. GABRIEL JONES.

The following statement of facts, relating to the tender of paper money made by Mr. Jefferson to Mr. GABRIEL JONES, of which so much notice has been taken, may be given to the public with the utmost confidence, because it relates to, and is justified, of a man, inferior to none under Heaven for integrity and honor; for a sincerity of deportment towards his fellow-men, which never suffered any of the human race to be deceived by him; and for the most rigid veracity and firmness of mind. Were the circulation of your paper confined to the limits of Virginia alone, wherein Mr. Jones is as well known as Mr. Jefferson, it would have been totally unnecessary to have said any thing respecting the character of that venerable and much respected man, now a little upwards of eighty years of age. But, wheresoever your paper shall be read, it ought to be known, that the name of GABRIEL JONES can never be mentioned in the presence of any one well acquainted with him, without drawing forth some high compliment. And, it has been a common thing for more than 40 years, during which I have known him, when there was a design to speak of any person in very strong terms, to say—"He is a man of as much sincerity, honor and truth, as old GABRIEL JONES."

Rockingham, March 17, 1803.

Having seen in the Richmond Recorder some imperfect statements, unauthorised by me, relative to a transaction which took place some years ago, between Thomas Jefferson, esq. the present chief magistrate of the U. States, and myself, I have thought it proper to set the matter in a fair point of view, by giving a true statement of facts, which should have been done ere this, had my health permitted. The facts are as follow, viz.

In the month of September 1773, Mr. Jefferson made application to me for the loan of fifty pounds, which he proposed returning in a few months with thanks, &c. which sum I lent him with the greatest cheerfulness, having, at that time, the highest confidence in him as a man of honor, honesty and integrity—for which he gave his bond payable in 12 months, when I proposed that if his convenience required, he might have it a longer time, on condition that he would punctually pay the interest annually.—This, however, Mr. Jefferson failed doing, nor did I hear from him on the subject until I received his letter inclosing the principal and interest in paper money, which, when it came to my hand, was not worth more than one shilling in the pound. The following is a correct copy of the letter alluded to.

"*Monticello, April* 29, 1779.

"Dear Sir,

"By Mrs. Harvey I enclose to you the principal and interest of the money you were so kind as to lend me some years ago. It furnishes me also with an occasion of acknowledging with this, the many other obligations under which you have laid me, of which I shall always be proud to shew a due sense, whenever opportunities shall offer.

"I am, Dear Sir,

"With much esteem,

"Your friend and servt.

(Signed) "TH: JEFERSON."

I confess that on viewing the deceptious aspect of the foregoing let er and its enclosure, I felt great surprise and disappointment, that a person who stood so high in the public estimation as to be, at that time, the governor of Virginia, and who had shared so much of my private confidence, that he might have commanded any sum within my power to lend, should have risked his reputation, and attempted to requite my friendship, by repaying the paltry sum of fifty pounds and interest, with something less than one fourth of the real legal interest then due thereon—which I thought not worth receiving, and therefore on the return of Mrs. Harvey, re-enclosed to Mr. Jefferson the said paper money, together with his bond, in a piece of blank paper, leaving him to his own reflections—resolving, at the same time, not to expose him until I should be advised of the result of his deliberations on the subject—of which I heard nothing until the 29th day of February, 1780, when a Mr. Leonard Herring, a neighbor of mine who is yet living, informed me he had taken from the sash of a window in a public house in Staunton, a letter directed to me, which he delivered to my hand. On opening the supposed letter, I found it to be part of a half sheet of paper covering the aforesaid bond. The thin cover, however, was so worn out at the folds and corners, that the bond was to be seen, which was also considerably fretted, especially at the corners. By whom that paper was forwarded, or how it found its way to the sash, where my obliging neighbor accidentally discovered it, I have never yet been able to learn—but from the whole of the circumstances, I was induced to believe it might be intended, never to reach my hands—However, after sundry evasions, and repeated applications to Colonel Nicholas Lewis of Albemarle, to whom I was referred as the agent of Mr. Jefferson, and while he was in France, I received payment of the principal and interest.

GABRIEL JONES.

"To enable the public to judge more correctly of the principles of that man's heart, whom a deluded portion of our citizens seem still disposed to support, "*through thick and thin*," it becomes necessary to give some account of the standing in life, which Mr. Jones and Mr. Jefferson bore to each other, in 1773; as well as of some circumstances posterior to the *very honorable* letter aforesaid, of April 1799, and which Mr. Jones, from delicacy, I presume, did not wish to introduce into his statement.

When Mr. Jefferson obtained a licence to pursue the profession of a lawyer, to which he was bred, he repaired, as was then very generally the custom, to try his fortune at the bar of some of the back county courts. Mr. Jones had, from the year 1750 perhaps, stood at the head of every county court bar at which he practised. His character was such, that he had obtained, not only the general confidence of the merchants, of all the towns on our navigable rivers, from Rappahannock southwardly, to which the back country people traded, but he was the very man to whom the young adventurers in law were ambitious to procure letters of recommendation: because it was well known that he enjoyed a peculiar pleasure in patronising and promoting young men of genius, talents and probity; and to such of that cast, as stood in need of pecuniary aid, his purse was always open. Mr. Jefferson, of course, appeared in Augusta with letters of recommendation to Mr. Jones, into whose good opinion and friendship, he soon ingratiated himself, & had acquired by September 1773, as Mr. Jones says, much of his "*private confidence*." Being in want of a little money, he applied to his old friend for the small sum of fifty pounds; and only *for a few months*. This money was ready in a moment. Nay, more was offered, and *for a longer time, if his convenience should require it*. "Only pay me the interest punctually, Mr. Jefferson; because it is from the interest of my money that I now draw my principal support." This was promised; but, how it was complied with, Mr. Jones has shown.

"Every reader must have noticed, that there is a *chasm*—that there is a something wanting, in Mr. Jones's statement, after the last sentence but one. This was owing, no doubt, to motives of delicacy. Mr. Jones did not wish to make any remarks upon the circumstance of a visit from Mr. Jefferson, (as unwelcome certainly, as it was unexpected;) or to say any thing of his own feelings or sensations on so unpleasant an occasion. But still, after what has been said and published on the subject, it is highly proper, that not only *all the facts* relating to the tender, and final receipt of the money and interest, should be truly stated, as they have been by Mr. Jones; but, that all the circumstances connected therewith, should be fully made known, that not a doubt may remain with the most partial of his present admirers and defenders. This then shall be my task, and as faithful as I can recollect them.

"After what had passed between the parties, from the receipt by Mr. Jones of the *very grateful* letter of the 29th of April, 1779, to that of receiving back the bond from the "*sash of a window*," (but which Mr. Jones believed was "intended never to reach his hands,") who would believe that Mr. Jefferson, or any other person, wishing to be thought a gentleman of correct conduct, could have assumed so much effrontery, as to call upon Mr. Jones at his own house, *as a visitant*, when on his journey in the year 1784 to Annapolis, (where congress was then sitting) to take his orders for France? Yet, such was the fact. Mr. Jones, going to his door to meet a friend, or receive a stranger, as he supposed—"nothing could exceed my astonishment," he said, "when I found at the threshold who was there, 'till when I did not recognize him" The common rules of good breeding and hospitality of Mr. Jones, prevented his turning his back upon him, instead of receiving him with cold civility, or of insulting him outright, as he most assuredly would have done had he met him in any public place; and of this, any man who knows any thing of Mr. Jone's high temper, and invincible spirit and incorruptible integrity, must be well convinced. Here, Mr. Jefferson remained two days, the guest of the man, whom he had so meanly and so ungratefully injured; during which time, much to the gratification of Mr. Jones, not a sentence was uttered on the subject of the returned bond—though he, Mr. *Jones, was in constant dread*, he said, lest the subject should be introduced—"*for if he had, I do not believe it would have been possible, though in my own house, to have preserved my temper.*"

"From Annapolis, Mr. Jefferson wrote to Mr. Jones, on the subject, and referred him to his agent. Col. Nicholas Lewis, for payment. In this letter, incredible as it may appear, he affects to have entirely forgotten, during the *two days* which he spent with him, to mention the "*arrangement which he had thus made for payment.*" Here was an instance of hypocrisy and falsehood combined, which strictly marks the character of the great personage!!! But in consequence of this reference, Mr. Jones, "after sundry "evasions, and *repeated applications* to "Col. Nicholas Lewis of Albemarle, "and while Mr. Jefferson was in France, "received payment of the principal and "interest"—about *twelve years* after the money was lent, instead of within "five months!" for which it was borrowed."

Augusta, April 19th, 1803.

The universal respect which is paid to the character, integrity, independent sentiments, and private worth of Mr. Gabriel Jones, is such, that not a word is necessary from us. Those who pretend to doubt, are at once answered by the stile of Mr. Jefferson's letter to him.

Paine—Gallatin—Duane, and Cheatham.

Many of the republicans, (as they are pleased to call themselves, but Gallatinites as they ought to be called) are very willing to give up Duane and Cheatham, if they knew how to get clear of them. The exportation of these co-patriots, even though their destination should be to Calcutta, or to Botany Bay, would not draw forth one sorrowful sigh or pitying tear: At the same time they are equally desirous to support and countenance Paine and Gallatin We do not pretend to know upon what principle the preference is given, nor why Duane and Cheatham are deemed less deserving than the others. If seditious practices, and insurrectionary contrivances, entitle the performer to notice, it would be difficult to distinguish which ought to be preferred.

If the self-called republicans begin to foresee the dreadful consequences which are likely to ensue from the system of demoralization which their leaders have long practised—if they have discovered that some of their party ought to be sacrificed—this may account for the desertion of Duane and Cheatham. But if they wish to render as much public favor as possible, they had better destroy the two Messiahs at once. Duane and Cheatham have so completely laid the foundation of their destruction, that the party will get no credit for giving up that which is sure to fall by its own imbecility or impurity.

It cannot be denied that the fomenter of the Pennsylvania insurrection, &c. and the author of the Age of Reason—the reviler of Christianity—the calumniator of Washington, are by far greater and more dangerous offenders, than the Calcutta Poleman, or the Manchester fugitive.

People of Virginia! behold the detestable group who are now countenanced and supported in sapping the foundation of your happiness! PAINE, GALLATIN, DUANE and CHEATHAM—all fugitives from their own countries, and all leading characters among those to whom you have given your faith and confidence!—When these men talk about their patriotism, can you give credit to their tales?—Can you suppose that any man can sincerely regard the happiness of this country, who endeavored to plunge his own native country into all the chaos of misery and civil war? Freeholders! it is your province to correct these dangerous—these diabolical procedures. If the people can be satisfied with such men and such doings, "they would not believe, though one were to rise from the dead."

Directions for Vessels bound to New-Providence.

When you are bound to New-Providence from Europe, the West-Indies, or America, in the Summer months, your best way is to make the Cow and Bull, the N. W. part of Eleuthera. Its lat. 25, 25, N. long. from London, 76, 32, W. It appears like a Dutchman's thumb cap with a cut or gap, as if there was a passage through. The shore hereabouts is pretty bold. From thence your course is N. W. by W. along the land about 4 leagues, which brings you off Harbour-Island. You will see the church and houses on the shore, when you are abreast of it. From thence your course is W. by S. eight leagues, which will bring you off Egg-Harbour, where there is a reef lying off a long league from the shore, which you should be very careful to avoid. By looking over board in a clear night, you will see the bottom before you can run ashore; but I would not advise a stranger by any means to pass it in the night, but lay by till day light. From whence your course is S. W. for New-Providence Bar, twelve leagues distance; but the best way is to steer S. W. by S. on account of the current generally setting to leeward, which will bring you off the East End of Rose Island, when you will see the Government House, Fort Charlotte, and the shipping in the harbour of Nassau.

In the Winter months, your best way is to run down in the lat. of 26, 3, N. which brings you in with Abaco, about 7 or 8 miles from to the Northward of the Hole in the Rock, which lies in lat. 25, 56, N. and long. 77, 20, W. from London. The shore here runs about North and South. When you come abreast of the Hole in the Rock, you will observe a hole running through the land, from which it takes its name, and the southermost part of all Abaco; the shore is steep, close too, and you may run until you can cast a biscuit on shore, before you can run aground. From hence your course is S ¾ E. for the Bar of New-Providence 18 leagues; but it is best to keep up S. by E. on account of a current setting generally to leeward, which course will carry you in with the East part of Rose Island, whence you will see the Government House, Fort Charlotte, and the shipping in the Harbour of Nassau.

"Captain Hefferson, of the brig Rambler, 15 days from Point Petre (Guad.) informs that a vessel arrived there the evening previous to his sailing from Dominico, by which it was reported that 13 sail of British ships of war had arrived at Barbadoes with troops on board; and that the greatest preparations of defence were making at Guadaloupe and Martinique. A transport had arrived at Basseterre with troops and warlike stores; and all the French line of battle ships at the two islands had received orders for returning immediately to France. A mortality prevailed among the troops at Guadaloupe, which carried off numbers. The new governor of the island, successor to La Crosse, is a German. Flour was from 14 to 16 dollars, beef 15 50, pork and fish dull." [*Daily Adv.*

Lege et crede!—To the disciples of Galvanism we recommend the perusal of the following curious article from a late Frankfort Gazette,

"In an imperial city, lately, a criminal was condemned to be decapitated, who had a singular itching to play at nine-pins. While his sentence was pronouncing, he had the temerity to offer a request to be permitted to play once more at his favorite game at the place of execution, and then he would submit without a murmur. As the last prayer of a dying man, his request was granted. When arrived at the solemn spot, he found every thing prepared, the pins being set up and the bowl being ready. He played with no little earnestness—but the sheriff at seeing that he shewed no inclination to desist, privately ordered the executioner to strike the fatal blow as he stooped for the bowl. The executioner did so; and the head falling, fell into the culprit's hand, as he raised his head, to see what had occurred, he immediately aimed at the nine, conceiving it was the bowl which he grasped. All nine falling, the head loudly exclaimed—By———I have won the game!" (*Bos. Gaz.*)

When the British seized upon Boston, at the commencement of the late revolutionary war, the great Patrick Henry, of Virginia, in a conversation with Gen. Schuyler, expressed great regret that the enemy had not first attacked Virginia, and thus *taken the bull by the horns*. After the British were expelled from Boston and had overrun part of Virginia, Mr. Henry, in a second conversation with General Schuyler, observed, that he was now convinced the bull's horns grew at Boston, and that the enemy got hold right at first. (*ibid.*)

From the Columbian Centinel.

From France.—Capt. Briggs, in the Mary, from Nantz, has arrived here, after a passage of 38 days. He left Nantz, the 10th May; and his accounts are a few days later than have been before received from the theatre of negociation. He informs, that no essential variation had taken place, at the time of his departure, in the issue of the negociation between France and England, from those that had been in circulation some weeks previous. Thus far our verbal accounts.

By this arrival we have received Paris papers to the 6th May.—From their general complexion, it is apparent that the controversy was rapidly approaching a crisis. The "Clef du Cabinet." of the 6th May, says, "Lord Whitworth had announced his departure as fixed for yesterday, at 5 o'clock in the morning; but he has changed his resolution; and will continue some time longer here." "The Publiciste," which it said to be a half official paper, of the same date, says, "The departure of the English Ambassador is deferred, at least for some days." That this resolution of his Lordship had an angry appearance, may be gathered from the wording of this paragraph in the "Clef du Cabinet," of the 6th May; "the preparation for the journey of the First Consul to Belgium, still continues, notwithstanding the clouds which obscure our political horizon." In another paper, of the 6th, under the head of of Legislative proceedings, on the 5th May, is the following: "The expectation of an official communication from Government to the Legislative Body upon our political situation with Great-Britain, attracted a vast concourse of people, who before the opening of the session, filled the different galleries, &c. But no communication was received."

A paper of the 3d May says: "At the audience yesterday Mr. Munroe presented his letters of credence in quality of Envoy Extraordinary, from the United States of America;" the same paper adds, "It was remarked, that the English Ambassador, was not present at this audience."

A paper of the 23d April informs, that an embargo had been imposed at Dunkirk on all the fishing vessels bound to Newfoundland. "This measure," it adds, "has for its object the procurement of good seamen in case of war.

From the Boston Gazette.

Late from Europe.—By the arrival, on Friday, of the Mary, Capt. Briggs, from Nantz, Paris accounts to the 6th of May were received; they state generally, that the controversy between that country and England, was rapidly approaching to a crisis; but whether it would lead to a permanent peace establishment, or to a renewal of hostilities, were highly problematical. The following extract of a letter, received by this arrival, contains some particulars, which are worthy particular notice:— "NANTZ, MAY 10.

"When the last mail from Paris left that place, the English Ambassador had his guards ready to accompany his coaches, to which his trunks were packed; but just as he was ready to start, he received dispatches from his Cabinet, which led him to wait a short time.

"The English are before every one of our ports.

"The fishermen are detained at Havre and Dieppe;—yet our government takes no measures of defence; this circumstance induces our merchants to think, that war will not take place."

Bonaprrte, in answer to a letter from the Bishop of Ghent, on the re-establishment of religion there, says, "I recommend to you to continue your care in conciliating and uniting all consciences. Of all the virtues necessary for the episcopate, after great schisms, the most essential no doubt is Christian charity."

CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.

On Thursday last, the novel and interesting operation of heaving down the

Constitution frigate, for the purpose of re-coppering her, was performed here, under the direction of Comm. Preble.—The preparations for this experiment evince his judgment, intelligence and enterprize. This stout Ship was hove down, by a purchase leading from the Main and Fore-mast heads, to Col. May's Wharf, which had previously been prepared for the purpose:—Each mast had been strengthened by two oak fishes; and in addition to the shrouds, they were supported by five careening pendants at the Main, and four at the Fore-mast heads; set up to as many out-riggers projecting from the gun-deck ports:—the out riggers secured by gammoning to bolts in the Ship's bottom. This operation has been performed without either straining the ship, or parting a ropeyarn; although we learn from conversation with those acquainted therewith, that owing to the construction of the ship, she heaves down harder than a ship of the line. The workmen commenced recoppering on Thursday morning, when her keel was hove out, and her larboard side was completed yesterday afternoon. The copper is from the furnance of Col. Revere, at Canton;—it is the first ever manufactured in the United States, and will not suffer by comparison with the best sheets imported. *(Bos.Gaz.)*

We learn that Capt. Preble is appointed to command the squadron now fitting out in the United States, for foreign service. This squadron, it is expected, will be composed of seven vessels, and will sail in all July. *(ibid.)*

SALEM, June 21.

From Martinique,

As from every other quarter we have tidings importing war. By Captain John Andrews, who arrived yesterday, we learn that about the 20th of May, there arrived at Martinique from France, a frigate, with orders for putting that island in a posture of defence; together with five transports, having on board 3000 troops, and an ample supply of provisions and military stores.—Off Barbadoes, an English frigate fired a gun, and brought to one of the French transports, and boarded her; in consequence of which, the Governor of Martinique had dispatched a message to the Governor of Barbadoes, demanding the reason of this insult.—The answer had not been received when captain Andrews sailed. All the men of war at Martinique had been ordered home, and the principal part had taken their departure. Jerome Bonaparte had also sailed direct for France, not for New-Orleans, as we had before heard.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

We feel ourselves obliged to the gentleman who favored us with a late Liverpool price current, from which we have made the following extracts:

Tobacco, James River,	3d	*a* 6½d.
Georgia and Carolina,	2¼	5
Maryland, Brown,	3	4¼
Coloury,	5	7
Kinefoot,	8	9
Turpentine,	20s	21
Pitch,	10	11 6
Rosin,	16	17
Tar,	20	21
Ashes, Pearl, 1st,	46	48
Pot, 1st,	44	45
Rice,	29	30
Flour. fine,	34	35
Superfine,	35	36
Wheat,	8 6	8 9
Cotton, Georgia, Sea Island,	2 8	3 2
Upland,	1	1 1
Natchez,	1	1 3
Tennessee,	1	
Staves, White Oak, Pipe,	*l*24	26
Hhd.	14	18
Bbl.	7	10

"Our supply of tobacco is very short, and the demand for home manufacture being regular, the fine qualities meet a ready sale. Inferior kinds are also in request for export. Turpentine continues very scarce, and the demand being very great, the article demands an immediate sale on arrival. Tar, Rosin, and Pitch, are become plenty, and prices declining. Ashes are uncommonly scarce, and likely to support their prices. Wheat and Flour are, at present, extremely dull, but we think the prices have seen their lowest. The demand for Georgia cotton of both kinds, is limited, yet the prices continue steady, and we think there is no probability of a decline for some to come. Indeed, should peace be preserved, we are inclined to think the article would advance

"Good Hogshead and Barrel Staves are very scarce, and command a ready sale. We have plenty of interior qualities, which are very dull. Timber is scarce, and in great demand at these high prices, which we think will be maintained for some time to come, much will depend on the importation from America as we do not expect the Baltic supply will be heavy.

Last evening arrived at this port, the fast sailing brig Hound, captain Fuller, in 11 days from Cape Francois. By Capt. F. we are informed that a French frigate arrived at the Cape two days previous to his sailing, in 28 days from Bordeaux, which place she left the 8th May, having on board 500 troops, in the island.—Three other frigates were nearly ready to sail for St. Domingo with 1500 troops. The captain of the frigate informed, that on the 8th of May, no account of hostilities having commenced between England and France had been received at Bordeaux, but war was the general topic of conversation. Capt. F. further informs, that at the Cape all was quiet, and business very dull.

On the 11th instant the captain of the English ship Adrietta, from St. Johns N. S. (then out three days) reported to captain Robinson of the schooner Elizabeth, that a ship had arrived at St. Johns in 24 days from England, with intelligence to the middle of May, stating that the differences between France and England were amicably adjusted.

Advices are received at Boston, that the English Consul had arrived at Alicant from Algiers, and that War between the British and the Algerines was expected.

June 24.

By the British schooner Betsey, Captain Kelly, in 10 days from Halifax, we have received papers from that place as late as the 11th instant. We find, by Letters from St. Johns, that the arrival of the ship Lord M'Cartney, furnishes nothing later from London than the 4th ult. of course, the news said to have been brought by her fails to the ground. But, Captain Hills, of the schooner Success, who arrived at Halifax on the 10th inst. from St. Johns, informs "that three or four days previous to his sailing, a brig arrived there, in seventeen days from Plymouth, Eng.—This vessel might have brought accounts to the 7th or 8th May from London; but all that we have been able to learn, is, that the press was hotter than ever—and that war was supposed to be inevitable."

[This vessel must have left Plymouth about the 12th of May, and if, at that time the "press was hotter than ever, and war supposed to be inevitable," it is pretty evident that nothing of a pacific nature had occurred subsequent to Mr. Addington's communication to Parliament on the 5th ult. Therefore, in our opinion, the probability of war increases.]

In our Halifax papers we find two extracts of letters from St. Johns, noticing the arrival of the Lord M'Cartney—One of these letters says, "The channel fleet had sailed, under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson—A *Manifesto* was said to be preparing, explanatory of the conduct, and intentions of His Majesty's Ministers; and another message, it was expected, would soon fix the business."

The other letter observes, "It was expected, that on the 6th of May, the ministry would make the long looked-for communication to Parliament—and Mr. Addington having declared in the House, on the 2d, that *the feelings of the nation would be deeply interested* in the said communication, and from all circumstances taken together, I am far from thinking it settled that we are not to have war."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated April 2.

"About 8 days ago, arrived here quite unexpectedly, a ship full of citizens from the canton of Basle, about 150 souls in all, who will exchange their native country for the United States. In general the whole consists of people, whom every country should receive with open arms. With money, linen and beds, in short with every necessary, they seem to be very well provided: and at their arrival on the American shores, they want nothing more than land, and iron to clear it. I give you early information of the arrival of your dear countrymen, that you may look out one thing or another for them. As much as I can learn from them, they do not wish to remain long in the city, but wish to go soon in the country. In about ten days time, they sail from hence, wind and weather serving. We hear that during the ensuing summer, more trains of people will arrive here Switzerland, so that passengers will from not be wanting, if there are only vessels here, &c.

Mer. Adv.

Letters are received in town from Port au Prince, under the date of the 6th inst. by the brig Lovely Lass, Captain Burbank, which mention that the plains of *Grand Bois* and *Mirabelais* were in possession of the brigands; that the troops and inhabitants were encamped without the city; that a partial engagement had taken place, in which the blacks were repulsed; and that a general attack was expected in a few days; and that DESSALINES, according to report, was at *La Croix des Bouquets*, about three miles and a half distance from town.

Gaz.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.

GENERAL STATISTICAL TABLE

FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Every inquisitive American will consider himself much indebted to Mr. Blodget, for the pains he has taken in collating and preparing the summary view of the progressive population, increase of improvements and augmentation of the wealth and resources of the United States. Our population has more than doubled since the year 1774. The improvement of lands has kept pace nearly in the same proportion.—Our seamen are more than four times as numerous. Domestic produce has increased six-fold. In 1801 our exports exceeded fifteen times the proportion of 1774, and were nearly twelve times as great the last year. The tonnage of merchantmen is almost five times as great. The revenue has tripled, and the expenditures, owing in part to the redemption of the public debt, have almost quadrupled. The average price of labour has increased three-fold, that of wheat has more than doubled. The metalic medium is more than four times as great. The nominal public debt appears to have been reduced to less than one half. The active sinking fund is nearly nine millions of dollars—And the resources which may be derived from the future sales of lands will in all probability surpass five hundred millions of dollars.

No power in the Universe can exhibit so flattering a prospectus of real national wealth and prosperity as the United States.

June 25.

From our correspondents.

"NEW-YORK, June 24.

"Arrived at quarantine, schooner Hetty, capt. Ray, 5 days from Philadelphia—Also the Patience, Montgomery, 5 days from Philadelphia.

"Arrived this morning, the British schooner Phetus, Harriet, 25 days from Trinidad. Mr. Carmichael, a passenger in the schooner, informs, that the English May mail had arrived there; but that its contents were not known at the time of his sailing; that there had been an embargo on all British vessels bound home for several days, in consequence of an expectation of war—that Commodore Hood had sailed on a cruise, to touch at Martinique. Shortly after his sailing, a British ship of war reached Barbadoes with dispatches from the commodore; but learning that he sailed immediately, proceeded in quest of him. The universal conjecture was, that this sloop of war brought out some important dispatches relative to the affairs of Europe, and the general impression was in favor of war.

"No signals up at present—the wind favorable."

LYNCHBURG, June 22.

Messrs. CARTER & WEAVER,

Gentlemen,

The A Democrat has furnished nothing but scurrilous evasion, in answer to my queries:—nothing else was to be expected, the true answers would have shook the whole democratic fabric, to its centre.

The sale of the Bank Stock, gentlemen, was a breach of law, of confidence and of public faith—and uniformly attached as I am, to a free Republican form of government, my whole desire is, to inform the community; expose deception; and unfold truth:—I therefore wish you to publish the several numbers of the Federalist, from Davis's paper, in your Gazette; I think they exhibit the best exposition, respecting the sale of the Bank Stock, by the HIGH PRIEST of Democracy, which I have seen.

RADIUS.

CHARLESTON, JUNE 21.

The ship John and Frances, captain Baas, arrived this morning from Bordeaux, left that city on the 5th, and the Cordovan on the 8th of May. We have received by this arrival, our regular files of the ARGUS, an English newspaper printed in Paris, to the 1st of May; from which we have selected the most prominent articles on the important subject which now agitates the public mind—These certainly have a pacific aspect; but the following extract of a letter from a merchant of respectability in Bordeaux, to his correspondent in this city, leaves us nothing to expect but a speedy recommencement of hostilities.

BORDEAUX, 5th May.

"5 *o'clock* P. M.—This day three couriers dispatched from Paris, to commercial houses in this city, have arrived with the news that the British ambassador had left Paris, on the 3d inst. *sans prendre congé*, and that war was certain between the two nations. In consequence, large purchases of both sugar and coffee have been made; yet as no express has been received by the different public offices, and we know that Mons. Le Brun, son to the third consul, was dispatched 24 hours after the departure of Monsieur Lauriston, bearer of the French ultimatum, with new propositions to the British cabinet, there remains some glimmering hopes of peace. It is also mentioned, that the French ambassador at London has received positive orders not to quit until the British order him to leave the country.

12 *o'clock at night.*

Nothing more interesting known as yet—expresses are expected from Paris, with the news that hostilities have commenced.

From the Northumberland Argus, of June 17.

ESTHER M'DOLL.—alias—ESTHER M'DOWELL.

The general interest which has been taken, and the general compassion which has been shewn for the unfortunate girl who is said to have been robbed and cruelly ill-treated, under the most aggravating and distressing circumstances, has imposed it as a duty upon those editors who live in the neighborhood where this nefarious transaction is said to have taken place, to find out the truth as soon as possible, and communicate it to the public. We have felt this duty, and have anxiously wished to lay before the public every particular of this extraordinary affair. We have heard with astonishment the suspicions which have arisen as to the truth of the history, and we have from our friends in that immediate neighbourhood solicited that correctness of information, which we found it impossible even at this distance to obtain.

Against the truth of the statements of the robbery, the following facts are alledged; that the young woman calling herself Esther M'Dowell, is an active minded, sensible woman, yet, that being interrogated where she and Benjamin Connet (the alledged robber) had slept the night before the robbery, she could give no information whatever which could lead to the knowledge of the place; that no person on the road in this or the neighboring counties had ever *before* the robbery seen her and Connet travelling, and that *since* the robbery, none have ever *certainly* seen the man and horses as described by the girl; that no information has been received from her father in Kentucky, although it is nearly three months since the robbery was perpetrated; that some weeks since a man from Washington, (a few miles from where the robbery is said to have been committed) having seen Esther M'Dowell, declared that he knew her intimatlely, and that she had, habited in men's clothes, worked by the name of John Armstrong, a journeyman to Mr. Con, a tailor, in Watsonburg.

This declaration caused much suspicion; a search was made, and not far from the tree to which she was tied, was found a man's shirt, a pair of trousers, a coat, and a pair of shoes; that these shoes had been received in exchange by John Armstrong a few days before the robbery, for a pair of other shoes, and that with the shoes Armstrong had received a half a dollar in cash, viz. a quarter dollar and eighteen pence, and the remainder in copper; and that this same sum of money was found in the pocket of the coat which was concealed a short distance from the tree where Esther M'Dowell was tied. In consequence of these facts several gentlemen in the neighborhood went to the house of the reverend Mr. Grier, where Esther continued to live from the time she was first found—that they interrogated her, and that she positively affirmed the truth of her first statement. Mr. Con, the tailor, went with the gentleman with intention to visit the girl, but from the circumstance of his being on foot and the others on horseback, he went no further than Williamsport.

In favor of Miss M'Dowel, it has been urged, that her manner, her deportment and consistency of conduct give weight to her testimony; that she has refused money from several persons although she has accepted clothes; that on her being much pressed at the examination above mentioned, she burst into tears and expressed an ardent desire that she might have some quiet place to remain in until something would turn out to prove the truth of her assertions; a gentleman present much affected by her tears and interested by her manner, immediately offered her 20 dolls. a horse and a faithful guide to take her four days journey on her road to her father's. This she positively declined, declaring her intention to remain in the neighbourhood where the robbery was committed until every thing was cleared up to her credit. The gentlemen (we believe his name is Galagher) then invited her to his house; this she accepted, and where she now is. The advocates for the truth of Miss M'Dowell's testimony, confidently ask if she were an impostor, would she not gladly have accepted the offer of 20 dollars, and to be conducted four days journey from the place where she is certain to be prosecuted for perjury.

Should any additional information transpire on this subject we shall hasten to communicate it. It will be justice to forbear coming to any decided opinion on this business until evidence of a more determinate nature can be laid before the public.

INSPECTED in Richmond, within the last 12 months, ending the 1st July, 1803—136,761 bbls Flour.

ISAAC WEBSTER.

BONDS due at the Custom-House, Richmond, in the month of July, become payable on the following days, viz.

Ship	Alexander,	July 10, 1803.
	Speedwell,	12.
Brig	Fame,	10.
Ship	Alexander,	14.
	Hercules,	12.
	Re Union,	20.
	Industry,	27.
	Bellona,	6.
Sloop	Little Jim,	4.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1803.

All persons having claims againſt the eſtate of William Harris, deceaſed, late of Charles City county, are deſired to bring them forward, properly authenticated, to the adminiſtrator, on or before the 20th of December next at which time it is my intention to make a final ſettlement of the Decendent's Eſtate: All perſons indebted to the ſaid Wm. Harris, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment. This advertiſement will be plead in Bar againſt all claims that are not rendered by the time above mentioned.

Thos. Harris, Admr.

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500 Dollars Reward!!!

Information Wanted.

WILLIAM GLANVIL, of *Tavistock*, Devonſhire county, weſt of England, having lately arrived in *America*, and having been informed that an Uncle of his, named, *Jeremy Glanvil*, dec'd, about a year ſince, and bequeathed to him certain property, which he is now come over to obtain; but cannot as yet learn in what part of the United States his Uncle died, or to whom the property was intruſted:—and having alſo been informed that he has been called upon in this country by ſome perſon to come forward and obtain the property bequeathed to him by his Uncle, but cannot learn by whom, or where.—He therefore addreſſes himſelf to thoſe who may be in poſſeſſion of any information on the ſubject, to favor him with it, as ſoon as poſſible; and they will in addition to his moſt heartfelt gratitude, receive a very handſome reward for their trouble. For any certain information that may lead to the diſcovery of the place of ſaid Jeremy's death, and of thoſe who may be intruſted with his property, a reward of *FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS*, will be given, by

WILLIAM GLANVIL,
reſiding at Mrs. Davis's, near the head of Hancock's Wharf.

Boſton, (Maſs.) June 19, 1803.

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, May 17, 1803.

Between

William Long, only acting executor of the teſtament of Alexander Brydie, deceaſed, Plaintiff,

And

James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, and William Maclure, of the city of London, merchants and partners, under the firm of Miller, Hart & Company, William Brown, John McCredie and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, merchants and partners, under the firm of William Brown & Company, Defendants.

THE defendants James Richard Miller, Patrick Hart, William Maclure and Boyd Miller, formerly Boyd Darby, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his council, It is ordered, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of September term next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A copy—Teſte,

PETER RINSLEY, C. C.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States, for the Virginia Diſtrict, bearing date the—— day of this month, wherein John Brown is plaintiff, and Levin Watſon, maſter and owner of the ſloop Sterling, is defendant,

WILL BE SOLD,

TO the higheſt bidder for ready money at Mr. John Leſter's wharf, at Rocket's Landing, on the thirteenth day of next month, the ſaid ſloop Sterling, her rigging, tackle, apparel, and furniture, to ſatisfy the ſaid John Brown, three hundred and fifty dollars, with intereſt thereon, to be computed after the rate of ſix per centum per annum, from the 15th day of November 1802, together with the coſts of ſuit, detention of the veſſel, and expences of ſale.

BEN. MOSBY, D. M.
for JOSEPH SCOTT, M. V.

June 30.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl's.*

Against

Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher & Davis, Robert S. Hipkins & William A. Hipkins, merchants, trading under the firm of Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the compl'ts; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the court-house: *And it is further* ordered, that the defendants Robert Hipkins & Co. and Robert and William Hipkins, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher & Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,

8tp. B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 5th, 1803.

William P. Tebbs & Co. *Compl'ts.*

Against

Thomas Fisher and Charles Davis, merchants in trade under the firm of Fisher and Davis, Daniel Atwell and John Smith, merchants in trade under the firm of Atwell and Smith, *Deft's.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that they are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered, that the said Defendants do appear here, on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Complainants; and that a Copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and a Copy also posted at the front door of the Court house: and it is further ordered, that the Defendants Atwell and Smith, do not pay, convey away, or secrete the Debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,

8t B. McCARTY, C. R. C.

Virginia.

In the High Court of Chancery for the district of Richmond, March 18, 1803.

Between

Duncan Rose, surviving executor of John Banister, deceased, Plaintiff,

And

Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, which said Martha is the executrix, &c. of Theodorick Bland, junior, deceased who was the executor of Theodorick Bland, the elder, deceased, and Samuel Perkins, Defendants.

THE defendants Patrick Corran and Martha his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his council, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of September term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Richmond Mills.

THE subscriber hereby informs the public, that at length after much trouble and expence, he has nearly compleated one of his Mills on the James River Canal, in which there are two pair of Burr stones for manufacturing Wheat, and two pair of Cologne stones now ready to grind Corn.

That the inconveniences which might arise from delay and difference of measures may be avoided, CORN will be received only by weight, at fifty pounds to the bushel, and a supply of MEAL and HOMINY will always be kept ready to give in exchange at the rate of eighty five pounds of Meal or ninety two pounds of Hominy for one hundred pounds of Corn.

After the loss of weight by cleaning and evaporation in grinding is deducted, the toll on Meal will be only about one tenth, and on Hominy one twentieth; it will therefore be much the interest of those who keep horses, to have all their Corn ground.

The subscriber is now providing a Fan and Screen for the purpose of cleaning the corn perfectly before it is ground, and as the Meal will be made from the best corn only, and none but such as is merchantable will be received; he hopes that general satisfaction will be given.

THOMAS RUTHERFOORD.

N. B. The deduction for Storage and Shrinkage on Corn deposited to be exchanged for Meal and Hominy, will be made as moderate as possible.

January 1st, 1803.

STOLEN

OUT of my pasture in the upper end of King and Queen county, the night of the 25th May, a light iron grey GELDING, upwards of 16 hands high, eleven or twelve years old, lame in his fore feet, mostly in the left one which he will favor when standing, (by holding it up) stands uncommonly strait on the fore feet, rather on the points of his hoofs, and appears crampt when going, owing to a severe founder. I will give a reward of TEN DOLLALS to any person who will deliver him to me, or give such information that I get him again.

JOHN JONES.

King and Queen county, June 3d, 1803. } 123w.

HUGH J. CRAWFORD

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

Per the ship Ritson, from London, and now offers for sale, at his Medicine Store, a general assortment of

Medicine, Paints, Perfumery, &c.

THE whole of which were selected with particular attention by himself, and will be found fresh and of a superior quality. Having purchased them with money, he is enabled to dispose of them at reduced prices for Cash, or on a short credit to punctual customers.

Richmond, Feb. 8, 1803. cawtf.

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced business on the street leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and industry, to merit the public patronage.

May 18th, 1803. 12aw4t.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of NELSON BERKELEY, Esquire, deceased, late of Airwell, in the county of Hanover, are requested to make them known to the executors, as they mean soon to make a final settlement of their accounts, and to give up to the Legatees what assets may remain in their hands.

THE EXECUTORS.

June 6, 1803. 12aw6t

Virginia.

At a superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, June 2nd, 1803,

Between

James Henderson and Robert Fitzgerald, merchants and partners, acting under and by the firm of Henderson and Fitzgerald, Plaintiffs,

And

Sarah Shields, adm'x of John Shields, and Eleazar Backus, Defendants.

THE Defendant Sarah Shields not having entered her appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly, and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that she is not an inhabitant of this Country; on the motion the Plaintiffs by their Council it is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the Plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said City.

A Copy—Teste,

Peter Tinsley, C. C.

Richmond County Court, May the 3d, 1803.

Lang, Comber, & Co. *Compl'ts.*

Against

Thomas Fisher, and Charles Davis, merchants, trading under the firm of Fisher and Davis; Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. and William A. Hipkins, trading under the firm of Robert S. Hipkins, & Co. *Def'ts.* } In Chancery.

THE defendants Fisher and Davis not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: It is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and a copy also posted at the front door of the courthouse; and it is further ordered, that the said defendants, Robert and William Hipkins, and Robert S. Hipkins & Co. do not pay, convey away, or secrete, the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of, the said Fisher and Davis, until the further order of the court in the premises.

A Copy—Teste,

8tp. B. McCARTY, C. C. R.

The SUBSCRIBER,

HAS for Sale at moderate prices, 3d. 4d. 5d, 10d. and 20d. nails, wrought and cut.

Cotton Cards by the Box assorted.

10 by 12, and 9 by 11, window Glass.

New England Rum by the Hhd. & barrel.

Bar and Sheet Iron.

SHOES of different qualities, and a general assortment of Patent Balances, which (as Agent for the Patentee) he constantly keeps and sells for the same prices as they are sold at the Manufactory.

E. W. Rootes.

June 10, 1803.

FOR SALE,

At the dwelling house of the late Colonel Hugh Nelson, in York-Town, at public auction, on the 18th of July next, certain articles of the personal estate of the said decedent,

CONSISTING of Mahogany Tables, a remarkably fine Harpsichord, with an uncommon number of stops, Bedsteads, Mahogany and Japan'd, with Curtains; Table Cloths, a Desk and Press, Carpets, China and other articles. Cash will be required for all sums not above 20 dollars; for sums above that, 6 months credit will be allowed; bond and security being given before the articles are delivered.

JUDITH NELSON, Executrix.

June 17th, 1803. 5t.

NOTICE.

In the case of Solomon Emanuel, a bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," hath been awarded and issued against Sol. Emanuel, Merchant of the City of Richmond, and district of Virginia, and he having been declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to Surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on Monday the 20th day of this present month (June) on Friday the 8th and on Saturday the 30th day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the Commissioners office in the City of Richmond held in the house on the cross street leading to the Basin, and then and there make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second meeting to chuse an assignee or assignees of his estate and effects, and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE, Secretary to the Commissioners.

Commissioners Office Richmond 17th June 1803.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice assortment of

IRISH LINEN;

Also, a few bales of best

TWILLED SACKING,

Which they are now selling at their usual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

Journeymen Hatters.

TWO or three, such as are good workmen and attentive to their business, will meet with employment by applying to

A. RONALD.

Lynchburg, May 18th, 1803. 3w

Valuable Property,

(Which has been formerly advertised, and the sale postponed, because a sufficient number of the commissioners could not conveniently attend on the former day day of sale)

FOR SALE,

At Amherst courthouse, by public auction, for ready money, on Monday the 18th day of July next, being court-day, in virtue of a decree of the Hon. the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Ross, complainant, against John Old, defendant,

Two Tracts of LAND,

In said county, belonging to said Old—THE one containing 120 acres; more or less; the other 3 acres, containing a valuable mine of iron ore.—Also, all the right and title of the said John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforesaid, or either of them. The decree of the court and mortgage will be produced at the sale for the satisfaction of the purchasers.

David S. Garland,
John Wiatt,
Geo. Dillard,
John Christian, } Comm'rs.

Amherst, June 4th, 1803. 12t

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Stable of Mrs. Braxton, on Shockoe Hill, on the night of the 6th instant, a small bright bay MARE, bob tail, and a considerable dent on one Side, about 4 feet 7 inches high; canters remarkably well, which gait, she is fond of going; paces and trots, and has a lump on the left side of her nose, about the size of a bullet. Whoever will deliver the same here, or at Cherry Cook, King William County, shall be duly rewarded.

Charles H. Braxton.

Richmond, June 7th, 1803. tf.

To be Rented,

For any term not exceeding 7 years,

A valuable small FARM;

ADJOINING the town of Columbia, with a large convenient house for a family, where Mr. John Forbes resided until very lately he removed to his Farm joining to it. The house is in good repair. The farm is not of sufficient extent to be an object of profit to a farmer; but it would be very beneficial to a family and capable of great improvements.—This situation is well adapted for a gentleman in the practice of law at the county courts: It is within 20, or 22 miles at furthest, of five courthouses—Fluvanna, Louisa, Cumberland, Powhatan & Goochland. Immediate possession may be had. The first six months will be at a reduced rent, being too late in the season to cultivate the soil. Mr. Littleberry Weaver in Columbia, will shew the house and farm to any person who may apply to him, and will also make known the terms on which it may be leased.

DAVID ROSS.

Richmond, June 6, 1803. 8t.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Henrico, May 30th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is a sum of money at command, belonging to the estate of Reuben George, deceased, late of Caroline county, which I am willing to pay as far as it will go to any persons who may have just and legal demands against the estate: And notice is also given, that I propose to render an account of my administration to the court of Caroline, which will sit in October next, or as soon afterwards as circumstances will authorise, at which time I propose to give up all the assets which may be in my hands in such manner as the court have and may direct: And notice is also given, that this advertisement will be plead in bar to any claim or demand which at any time hereafter may be set up against me, as administrator of the aforesaid estate.

REUBEN GEORGE, Adm'r. of Reuben George, dec.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most eligible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.

Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fisher,

WAS on the 18th of last month, dissolved, by mutual consent. All those having claims against that concern will apply to James Fisher for settlement; and those indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchased the stock of goods belonging to Adams and Fisher, intends carrying the business on for his own account. The assortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is authorized to sell the following LANDS, viz. One tract containing 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfish River, in Amherst county, about eight miles from the town of Warminster, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of these lands are uncleared. One half acre Lot in the town of Charlottesville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in said town, on which there is a convenient store-house and small garden.—Reasonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a sale. Mr. Hudson Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherst, will shew them to any person wishing to purchase them, and the subscriber may be seen by any one wishing to purchase at his house near Charlottesville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherst or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8w.

A few copies of

HENING's JUSTICE

For Sale at this Office.

Hungars Parish,

IN the county of Northampton and state of Virginia, having become vacant by the death of the late Rector, Dr. McCroskey, the Vestry of the Parish, through their Church Wardens, have an opportunity of offering to a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, this valuable Glebe.

This Glebe, to which is annexed 12 valuable slaves, contains 1600 acres of land; has been managed with a fostering hand by the late occupant, and will be found by his successor in a state of neatness and repair highly honorable to his taste and attention. The improvements consist of a good old fashioned brick dwelling house, with all necessary outhouses, in good repair—an excellent garden, with orchards of various fruits, of choice selections. The situation, on the waters of the Chesapeake, is airy and healthy, and in point of beauty and convenience, exceeded by few in the state. The best evidence which can be offered of its value, is the handsome profits which have arisen to its occupant, from its possession. This Glebe having accrued to the Parish under the devise of an individual, the vestry are bound by the terms of that devise to induct a minister within six months from the death of the late incumbent, which will be on or before the 20th day of October. In the mean time, they will be ready to hear all those who wish to become candidates.

Richard Dunton, } Church
Nathaniel Holland, } Wardens.

June 14, 1803. 3m.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MINOR, of Hanover county, having by deed conveyed in trust to the subscribers the whole of his estate, both real and personal, for purposes specified in the deed, we hereby request all persons indebted to the said William Minor, to make payment to some one of us; and all having claims against the said William Minor, to hand them in as soon as possible for final adjustment, as we are vested with full and exclusive power to manage his affairs.

Lancelot Minor,
Richard Tompkins, } Trustees.
John M. Herndon,

April 4, 1803. 4tp.

Just Received,

A consignment of first Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT,

PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.

April 23, 1803. tf.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few Pipes of

Cogniac Brandy,

Of the first Quality—Fourth Proof.

WM. WISEHAM.

June 20, 1803.

STOLEN

OUT of the subscriber's stable, on the night of the 21st April last, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old, has striped hoofs, with a few white hairs round one of the hind hoofs, a star in her forehead, intermixed with brown hairs. She is perhaps one of the fleetest nags for a quarter of a mile in this state; trots and gallops remarkably well, and carries her tail very strait. A reward of twenty dollars will be given for delivering the said Mare to me, living in Essex county, or for such information as she be obtained; and on conviction of the thief, and recovery of the Mare, fifty dollars.

JOSEPH BOHANNON.

Essex county, June 24, 1803. 3mp

A CONVOCATION

OF the Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College, is requested in the Council Chamber of the College, on Monday the 4th of July next, being the day appointed for the Annual Visitation.

WILLIAM COLEMAN, Rector.

Williamsburg, June 20th, 1803.

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely assorted,

FOR sale by the subscriber, nearly opposite to Messrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.